

Extracts.

From the Daily News Correspondent.

London, Nov. 23rd.
Sir Charles Dilke attracted many thousands of people to the Town-hall of Leeds to-night to hear his lecture upon "Representation and Royalty." His chairman, Mr. Carter, M.P., had a strong reception; but the Royalists seemed to have a curiosity to hear Sir Charles, and listened to him with tolerable patience. There was great excitement, and the bulk of those in attendance could not get into the hall.

Sir Charles Dilke, after some preliminary remarks, said the Court officers were the parasites of the Minister of the day, and it was a gross thing that those who defended them did so only by general denunciation of those who opposed them, and by calling them revolutionaries. He said that he was not a revolutionary, but he was a reformer, and he was not a Royalist, but he was a supporter of the Constitution. He said that he was not a Royalist, but he was a supporter of the Constitution. He said that he was not a Royalist, but he was a supporter of the Constitution.

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time without exciting much applause. The first orator at all approaching to this was made when he referred to the Royal Doves; but his announcement that he intended to defend himself against the charge of attacking the Queen did not seem to make much impression. There were a few who thought that the speech was a good one, but the majority of the audience were not interested in it. The speech was a good one, but the majority of the audience were not interested in it.

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three things are superior in England. It is stable, and is in no danger, like ours, of being forcibly overturned and remodelled every twenty years. It is liberal, and permits individuals to take part as actors or assistants in public affairs, instead of regarding them as spectators. It is conservative, and it guides to the upper class, which is best qualified to direct them satisfactorily, and which is best to do so, their natural occupation, in place of withholding or being corrupted by forwardness of something to do with us. It lends itself without perturbation to continued improvement, and tends in practice to good government, which pays the most respect to individual initiative, and confides power to the most worthy. The English Three Port Cent. are at 94; the citizens speak and form associations at pleasure; no Press in the world is equally well informed, nor are any assemblies equally competent.

It is not actually hostile to the spirit of modern science, nor to the tendencies of modern times. Its ministers are married; it founds schools; it approves of action; it does not counsel asceticism. Thus associated with the laity, it has authority over them; a young man entering life, the adult, guided by his career, are restrained, and guided to a certain point by a collection of ancient, popular, and fortifying beliefs, which furnish them with rules of conduct and an exalted idea of the world. Among us a young man of twenty, being obliged to frame this rule by and for himself, does not succeed in doing so till he is thirty, and does so imperfectly, or never does it at all.

Every useful work executed centuries ago, is transmitted and accumulated without loss; England has not been invaded for eight hundred years, and has had no civil war for a century. The present day has seen capital in several times less than that of France. The tokens of comfort and opulence are more numerous there than in any other country of the world. Examine the statistics, the calculations of her commerce, of her industry, of the agriculture, of her annual profits. This is true of moral as well as of physical matters; not that France is howsoever inferior to England in the latter, but that she is more inferior in the former. The Frenchman is a more energetic man, but the Englishman is a more energetic man.

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No charge for Policy fees.
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The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, Marine, and all other risks, at the most favorable rates.
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On and after the 1st instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
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